CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

1091. The year 1955-56 was important in being the last year of the First Plan period and marks the achievements and progress under the First Plan. The year witnessed an all-round increase in different grades of Public Institutions, except in the number of literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1956, there were 13,152 (12,734) Public Institutions and 1,400 (1,421) Adult Literacy Classes including four Vidyapeethas, with a total enrolment of 9,93,257 (9,76,842) and 25,812 (24,953) pupils, respectively. Institutions.

1092. The following statement shows the number and strength of all kinds of Public Institutions in the State.

Sl. No.	Kind of Institutions	No.	Strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I. COLLEGE EDUCATION.				
1	University Department ...	1	...	...	...
2	Research Institutions ...	4	474	19	493
3	Colleges Arts and Science—Men	9	9,353	454	9,807
4	Do do Women ...	3	...	2,356	2,356
5	Do do Intermediate	14	5,488	307	5,795
6	Do do Professional.	16	5,791	199	5,990
7	Samskrita or Oriental ...	5	1,035	170	1,205
	Total ...	52	22,141	3,505	25,646
	II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.				
	Secondary Grade.				
1	High Schools including Military Boys.	219	63,535	3,844	67,379
2	High Schools including Military Girls.	47	798	15,840	16,638
	Total ...	266	64,333	19,684	84,017
	Primary Grade.				
3	Senior Primary Schools or Middle Schools—Boys.	661	98,036	9,942	1,07,978
	Senior Primary Schools or N.T.M.S.	719	86,542	26,443	1,12,985
	Senior Primary Schools or Senior Basic Schools.	11	924	919	1,843
4	Senior Primary or Middle Schools for Girls.	118	721	24,452	25,173
	Senior Primary or New Type Middle Schools for Girls.	82	511	18,580	19,091
	Total ...	1,591	1,86,734	80,336	2,67,070

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Sl. No.	Kind of Institution	No.	Strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Junior Primary Schools—Boys...	10,174	3,65,766	1,57,435	5,23,201
	Do do Girls...	524	4,375	51,106	55,481
	Junior Basic Schools ..	264	9,830	4,483	14,313
	Total ...	10,962	3,79,971	2,13,024	5,92,995
	Grand total for Primary ...	12,553	5,66,705	2,93,360	8,60,065
	Do do Nursery ...	73	2,260	2,066	4,326
	Total for School Education ...	12,892	6,88,298	3,15,110	9,48,408
	III. PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.				
	Engineering ...	1	560	...	560
	Basic Training (Men and Women).	15	1,426	371	1,797
	Medicine	2	769	117	886
	Occupational	3	2,850	84	2,934
	Industrial	15	1,164	200	1,999
	Commercial	72	7,087	763	7,850
	Samskrita	80	1,943	338	2,281
	Agriculture	2	140	...	140
	Defectives	1	102	...	102
	Others (Music, Arts, Physical Education, Reformatory).	12	896	390	1,286
	Total ...	208	16,940	2,263	19,203
	Literacy Classes and Social Education.	1,400	22,578	3,234	25,812
	Grand total ...	14,552	6,94,957	3,24,112	10,19,069

1093. The following statement shows the classification of Institutions including Adult Literacy classes for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1956 :—

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Total	
	No. of Institutions	Strength	No. of Institutions	Strength	No. of Institutions	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Central Government.	5	602	...	...	5	602
2. State Government	9,894	6,77,703	669	88,653	10,563	7,66,356
3. District Board ...	370	31,204	...	...	370	31,204
4. Municipal ...	97	29,390	3	1,189	100	30,579
5. Aided ...	3,121	1,48,254	292	30,790	3,413	1,79,044
6. Unaided ...	85	9,508	16	1,776	101	11,284
Total ...	13,572	8,96,661	980	1,22,408	14,552	10,19,069

General.

1094. For the year, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding the literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school-going age of 29,06,340 (27,52,700) was 34·18 (35·49). It was 44·67 (47·10) for boys and 22·90 (23·25) for girls. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 2·53 (2·62) square miles and for every 837 (848) persons.

1095. From the above calculations it appears that there was a fall over last year's in the percentage of pupils under instruction to the estimated school-going population, though there was increase in the number of institutions and in the enrolment. This apparent fall was accounted for by the fact that the population of school-going age was estimated on the basis of an estimate of increase in population year by year at 2·36 per cent a year.

College Education.

1096. The number of First Grade Colleges for men and women was nine and three with 9,807 pupils (including 454 women) and 2,356 women, respectively. The number of separate Intermediate Colleges was 14 with a total enrolment of 5,795 pupils inclusive of 307 girls.

Secondary Education—High Schools.

1097. The number of high schools during the year increased from 256 to 266 including Military School and their total strength from 81,818 to 84,017 pupils. The number of District Board Schools increased to 54 by one while that of the Municipal Schools remained at 68. Five new Government high schools for boys were opened during the year. Four high schools under private management and one under the management of the District Board were opened. Thus the total increase in the number of high schools during the year was 10 and the increase in strength was 2,199 pupils.

1098. Of the 84,017 pupils studying in those schools, 4,330 were studying in primary school classes, 10,165 in middle school classes, and 69,522 in high school classes.

Primary Education.—Middle Schools or Senior Primary.

1099. There were 779 (749) middle schools with an enrolment of 1,33,151 (1,34,092) pupils. Though 30 middle schools were newly opened, there was a fall in strength by 941 pupils. That must be due to the fact that opening of New Type Middle Schools drew away to them a number of students of these middle schools.

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1100. In addition, there were 11 Senior Basic Schools (including the Practising School attached to the Basic Training School in Bellary under the control of the Andhra Government) with an enrolment of 1,843 (1,781) pupils Of the total number of middle schools, 118 (117) schools with a strength of 25,173 (25,125) pupils were for girls.

1101. Middle Schools were classified under Primary Education during the year in view of the declaration of the policy of an integrated eight-year Primary Education in the State.

New Type Middle Schools.

1102. Thirty-one New Type Middle Schools were opened under the First Five-Year Plan. The number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year was 801 (753). The total strength of pupils was 1,32,076 (1,25,992), of whom 87,053 (84,443) were boys and 45,023 (41,549) were girls. Of these, 50,903 (49,580) were in middle school classes and 81,173 (76,412) in primary classes. Of the 50,903 pupils in middle school classes, 37,973 (37,928) were boys and 12,930 (11,658) were girls. Of the 81,173 in primary school classes, 49,080 (46,575) were boys and 32,093 (29,897) were girls. On an average, there were 63 (66) pupils studying in middle school classes of a New Type Middle School while there were 171 (189) pupils for a Pucca Middle School. Fifty thousand nine hundred and three pupils or 25·52 (25·02) per cent of students getting middle school education were studying in New Type Middle Schools, 1,31,705 or 66·00 per cent in Pucca Middle Schools and Senior Basic Schools, 10,165 or 5·09 per cent in middle school classes attached to high schools and 6,769 or 3·39 per cent in the V year class of lower elementary schools and junior basic schools in Civil Area and Bellary.

Junior Primary Schools.

1103. Primary Education in the State continued to progress. Two hundred and thirty-three new schools were opened during the year. That completes the first plan target of 600 schools.

1104. The scheme of full compulsion initiated in the nine district headquarter taluks of the State was continued as also the Compulsory Education Schemes in Bellary District. The schools in Bellary District were brought into the educational pattern of the rest of the Mysore State.

1105. There were 10,698 (10,525) lower primary schools with a total strength of 5,78,682 (5,79,816) pupils, of whom 2,08,541 (2,07,238) were girls. The net increase in the number of schools was 173 but the total strength fell by 1,303. This was due to the fact that a number of schools with good strength were upgraded into New Type Middle Schools or converted into Basic Schools and new schools opened had poorer strength than in those converted into New Type Middle Schools or Basic.

Basic Education.

1106. The number of Basic Schools (Junior and Senior) was 275 (133). The strength of these schools was 16,156 (11,438) inclusive of 5,402 (3,712) girls. Of the 275 schools, 11 (9) including four (4) Government Schools (3 in compact area of Vidyanagar and one in Bellary) were senior basic schools with a strength of 1,843 (1,781) pupils including 919 (909) girls.

1107. The number of junior basic schools was 264 (124) with an enrolment of 14,313 (9,657) pupils, of whom 9,830 (6,854) were boys and 4,483 (2,803) were girls. The increase in the number of schools was due to the conversion of general schools into basic type under the First Five-Year Plan.

1108. Of these schools, 13 were in the compact area of Vidyanagar to enable the teachers under training in basic education to have practice teaching in these schools.

1109. As for the training of teachers in basic education, there was one Basic Training Centre at Vidyanagar to train annually 150 teachers. The actual number of teachers under training was 149 including 17 women. The duration of training was one year and teachers already trained in T.C. Lower were selected for training in basic education.

Professional and Special Education.

1110. There are two grades of Institutions providing facilities for professional and special education in the State. Of the college grade, the institutions for Education, Engineering, Medicine, etc., continued to be under the control of the University while those for Samskrita (Oriental) were under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The number of professional colleges was 16 with a total strength of 5,990 pupils including 199 women. The number of Samskrita Colleges was five with an enrolment of 1,035 men and 170 women.

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1111. The number of institutions of the School Grade providing facilities in Teacher Training was 15 with a total enrolment of 1,797 pupils inclusive of 371 women.

1112. The Institutions for Agriculture, Engineering, Occupational Courses and Medicine, etc., continued to be under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Technical Education and University respectively, and the number of such institutions was 13 with a strength of 3,520 pupils including 201 girls. Besides, there were 14 Industrial Schools for men and women with a total strength of 1,364 pupils including 200 women. Further, there were 72 commercial schools with an enrolment of 7,850 pupils, 80 Samskrita Schools with a strength of 2,281 pupils, 73 Nursery Schools with 4,326 pupils and 13 other schools like those for the handicapped, music, physical education, reformatory, etc., with a total strength of 1,387 pupils.

1113. Thus altogether there were 281 special and professional institutions for men and women with a total strength of 19,200 boys and 4,329 girls.

Adult Education.

1114. The Mysore State Adult Education Council conducted 1,396 (1,419) literacy classes during the year. In addition, the Council maintained 4 (2) Vidyapeethas at Nanjangud, Hassan, Bellara Mines and Vidyanagar of which the last two were opened during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 25,812 (24,953). The number of persons made literate was 13,809 (16,370).

1115. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 28 (45) bringing the total number to 2,304 (2,276).

1116. The annual Government grant to the Council during the year was rupees four lakhs. The Central Government grant towards Social Education activities during the year was Rs. 3,308.

1117. The average daily attendance of pupils in all Public Institutions including literacy classes was 8,43,415 (7,98,470) or 82·7 (79·7) per cent of the total strength.

1118. The following statement gives a comparative idea of the number of students in different grades of Public Institution and percentage of pupils in each grade to the total school-going population.

Comparative idea of different grades of schools.

STATEMENT 'B'

Stage of Instruction	No. of pupils			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I College Education.						
(i) Research ...	474	19	493	0·07	0·01	0·04
(ii) General — Degree and Intermediate.	14,841	3,117	17,958	2·14	0·96	1·76
(iii) Professional and Special.	6,826	369	7,195	0·98	0·11	0·72
Total ...	22,141	3,505	25,646	3·19	1·08	2·52
II School Education—						
High Schools ...	55,727	13,795	69,528	8·02	4·25	6·82
Senior Primary or Middle Schools.	1,46,530	53,012	1,99,542	21·08	16·36	19·58
Junior Primary or Primary Schools	4,28,781	2,46,237	6,75,018	61·70	75·97	66·24
Nursery Education.	2,260	2,066	4,326	0·33	0·64	0·43
Total for School Education,	6,33,298	3,15,110	9,48,408	91·13	97·22	93·07
III Professional and Special Education.	16,940	2,263	19,203	2·44	0·70	1·88
IV Social Education and Adult Education.	23,578	3,234	25,812	3·24	1·00	2·53
Grand Total...	6,94,957	3,24,112	10,19,069	100·00	100·00	100·00

1119. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Classes was 492 (488), of which 490 were for boys (including 7 opened exclusively for Scheduled Tribes under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution) and two for girls. Their strength was 19,952 (19,760), 13,850 (13,725) boys and 6,102 (6,035) girls. Of them, 7,880 (7,676) boys and 3,396 (3,514) girls belonged to the Depressed Classes and 247 (71) boys and 126 (46) girls belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. In addition, there were 85,282 (83,082) pupils, 62,321 (61,010) boys and 22,961

Education of the Depressed Classes.

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(21,866) girls in General Schools making a total of 96,931 (94,272) pupils, 70,448 (68,856) boys and 26,483 (25,416) girls, in all the Institutions. The increase in the number of Depressed Class pupils in the Educational Institutions was only 2,659 which is not commensurate with the effort put forth in that direction.

Muslim Education.

1120. The number of Urdu Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for the education of the Muslim boys and girls was 1,262 (1,248), of which 1,015 (1,004) for boys and 247 (244) for girls with a total strength of 79,030 (79,194), of whom 39,902 (40,233) boys and 39,033 (38,929) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There were 76 Urdu Middle Schools, 60 for boys and 16 for girls with a total strength of 9,077 (9,035) pupils, 6,289 (6,317) boys and 2,788 (2,718) girls, of whom 5,745 (6,281) boys and 2,716 (2,718) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There was one Municipal High School in Bellary with Urdu as medium of instruction in the Middle Section and Lower Classes with a total strength of 393 (397) pupils of whom 123 were in High School Classes with English medium. Thus, altogether there were 1,339 (1,328) separate schools for the education of the Muslims with a total strength of 88,500 (88,629) pupils, 46,584 (46,947) boys and 41,916 (41,682) girls, of whom 46,037 (46,908) boys and 41,749 (41,650) girls belonged to the Muslim Community. There was a fall in enrolment of boys of this community though there was increase in the number of institutions.

Education of Women.

1121. The number of separate institutions (excluding literacy classes) for the Education of Women was 780 (781) with a total strength of 1,19,174 (1,18,297) pupils including 6,405 (6,492) boys. The number of literacy classes exclusively for women conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council was 200 (192) with an enrolment of 3,234 (2,937) women. In addition, 2,08,109 (1,99,890) girls were studying in Boys' Schools making a total of 3,24,112 (3,14,652) girls under instruction in the State, forming 31·49 (31·41) per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was only 9,460 (25,615).

1122. The results of the Mysore S.S.L.C. and other Public Examinations in respect of girls were as follows.—

Kind of Examinations	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. January 1956 ...	3,605	2,146	59·5
2. Samskrita Examinations	95	67	70·5
3. Teacher Training ...	277	210	75·8

1123. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in high, middle and New type middle schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution of Budget amount was as follows.— Scholarships

	Kind	*Amount*
1	Backward Community excluding Muslims	2,09,891
2	Depressed Classes Boys ...	63,495
	Do Girls ...	12,360
3	General	31,000
4	Muslim Boys	8,100
	Do Girls	14,240
5	Merit	1,080
6	Samskrita Education	19,761
7	Military	33,145
8	Girls	90,60
9	Malnad	4,500
10	Others	3,440
11	*Stipends outside the State* ...	22,208
12	Training Institutions—Stipends ...	5,60,061
	Total ...	9,92,341

1124. The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations held during 1955-56 :— Results of the Public Examination.

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. Examination of January 1956	21,818	11,531	52·8
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination Higher...	562	454	80·8
Do Lower ...	460	356	77·4
3. Samskrita Examination ...	896	490	54·7
4. Commercial Examinations, May 1956 ...	4,319	1,684	36·7

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Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1125. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting as on 31st March 1956 was 33,292. An annual grant of Rs. 75,000 was made to the Bharat Scouts for the year, while the grant to the Girl Guides was Rs. 16,000. Most of the districts arranged a number of Service Centres and did appreciable work in the amelioration of the condition of the rural population.

2. A number of preliminary, advanced and a Patrol Leaders' training centres were held in the State and teachers were trained.

3. The State Association conducted on an extensive scale in each district a number of "Shramadan and Social Service Camps" (Scout Service Projects) and 11 such camps were held during the year and works like road formation, school buildings, etc., were taken up by scouts in collaboration with ryots.

4. Zonal Rallies were held in many taluk headquarters all over the State in connection with the enrolment week.

5. "The Mysore Scout and Guide Magazine" continued to be published by the State Headquarters.

6. The Girl Guide Section of the Organisation conducted in all 11 preliminary training course during the year.

Medical Inspection.

1126. During the year, Medical Inspection was in force in the Corporation area of Bangalore City and Mysore cities and in 184 mofussil centres. Eighty-one thousand and eighteen pupils were examined. Of these, 6,922 pupils were treated for various ailments. The Chief Medical Inspector of Schools has reported that the children examined suffer from malnutrition, the number of such pupils being 4,015 and stressed the need for intensive and co-ordinated work in the earlier years of school-life and the setting up of school clinics for follow-up work.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

1127. Twenty-five applications for subvention were received from Editors of books and Publishers of journals. Subventions to 12 books and six journals were sanctioned to an extent of Rs. 1,104 during the year.